

**ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and the

**Chief Public Health Inspector**

**FOR THE YEAR 1963**



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## ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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### Public Health and Cleansing Committee, January to May, 1963

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*Chairman:*

Councillor J. R. V. DUTTON

*Vice-Chairman:*

Councillor Mrs. E. M. COLES

Councillor F. G. CROKER

„ Mrs. C. L. ELLIOTT

„ Mrs. D. W. HARRIS

„ Mrs. G. HEATON

„ D. V. JOHNS

„ F. A. McCULLOCH

„ Mrs. M. MOIR

„ E. R. NEVILLE (Chairman)

„ C. G. PAGE

„ J. H. PAINTER

„ W. PARKER

„ Mrs. M. A. PHILLIPS

### Public Health and Cleansing Committee, May to December, 1963

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*Chairman:*

Councillor J. R. V. DUTTON

*Vice-Chairman:*

Councillor Mrs. E. M. COLES

Councillor F. G. CROKER

„ Mrs. C. L. ELLIOTT

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„ C. G. PAGE

„ W. PARKER

„ Mrs. M. A. PHILLIPS

„ F. ROBERTS

# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1963

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## *Medical Officer of Health:*

G. M. HOBBIN, B.COM., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. F.R.I.P.H.H.

## *Chief Public Health Inspector:*

A. H. V. MARSDEN (CERT. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

## *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

S. PAPE (CERT. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

R.S.H. Smoke Inspector's Certificate

## *Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

N. F. COLLIER (CERT. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

K. A. CHESTER (CERT. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

P. E. PARBERY (CERT. R.S.I.), M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., A.R.S.H.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods

R.S.H. Smoke Inspector's Certificate

## *Chief Clerk:*

A. SHAW

## *Rodent Officer:*

W. E. GREGSON

## *Senior Assistant:*

H. W. FRY

## *Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health:*

Miss E. M. SMITH

## *Shorthand-Typist:*

Mrs. C. E. PARSONS

## *Junior Clerk:*

Mrs. S. DELVE (Resigned 15th February, 1963)

## *Part-time Clerk/Typist:*

Mrs. P. RICHENS (Appointed 1st May, 1963)



# ETON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1963

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Council:*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasure once again to present the annual report on the health of the district.

On commenting annually on community health matters I have sometimes wondered how many of us remember the name of the man who was the founder and father of all the public health amenities we enjoy today and appear to accept as though they had always existed. For the sake of those who find straightforward statistics rather dull I hope I may be excused for making a brief reference here to Edwin Chadwick. It was in 1841 that this outstanding man produced his famous report on the sanitary conditions which existed among the poorer classes in Great Britain at that time. It was done with such ability and energy after two years' hard work that the contents shocked the nation and led directly to the introduction of the first Public Health Act in 1848. In his report he described the sewage disposal of that time as "a vast monument of defective administration, of lavish expenditure and extremely defective execution". He advocated for the first time the important principle in sanitation of laying drains and sewers in such a manner as to give self-cleansing velocity and he also drew attention to the need for a running water supply in dwelling houses. This was the beginning of many other reports and much advice which followed, but those in authority at the time resented his forthright criticisms of existing methods and his unceasing efforts to bring about changes. He was a man of great foresight and exceptional abilities of investigating and then being able to assimilate the important facts and report with vigour. No one however appeared to be able to grasp the fact that the conditions which he described were a danger to health and causing untold suffering and

disease. No one believed there was anything wrong with their way of life or the state of sanitation or the methods at that time employed, and no one appeared to worry that the expectation of life of the working classes in big cities varied from 15 to 35 years and only a little better in rural areas. Chadwick however was determined and he turned his attentions from general sanitation to the burial of the dead and thence to other subjects such as the conditions of work in factories, drunkenness, the employment of children and so on. His description of burials as a trading concern shocked many people and he made every effort to have proper cemeteries and have them municipalized. The more he reported the more unpopular he became until he was forced into retirement at the age of 54, only a few years after the passing of the first Public Health Act in 1848. His greatness at that time had not been recognised, but as the years rolled by people throughout the country began to realize the truth and to understand what Chadwick tried to do. More and more his work and advice was praised and more and more was done on the lines dictated. Chadwick lived till he was 90 and in the very last year of his life he was knighted in recognition of his public services.

And now I must forget this man and return to the hard facts of my own report. The report is as always a statistical record of the year's events and submitted in accordance with the Ministry of Health circular 1/64. The statistics when set out in this manner are easily compared with previous years which enhances their reference value. My preface in recent years has been inclined to become more and more lengthy and as explained last year I hoped to curtail this. One reason for doing so is that the elapse of time between writing these comments and the date on which the report is submitted to the Council is so great that much of it gets out of date in the interval and we have found that for various reasons this interval cannot be shortened.

There has been an assortment of legislation and reports which will be of interest to the public health department and affect our work. These relate to such matters as the addition of certain substances to raw and unprocessed meat to prolong or improve the fresh appearance; the injection of a substance into an animal before slaughter which acts as a meat tenderizer; the boarding out of cats and dogs; amendments in the control and use of certain pesticides; and amendments in the Public Health (Aircraft) and Public Health (Ships) Regulations aimed at reducing the hazard of smallpox being imported by immigrants and travellers.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 is perhaps the most important in that it will mean a good deal of extra work for the department. In this district we anticipate there may be many premises to be inspected and in view of this we have found it necessary to approve the engagement of a suitable person to carry out this work if the present staff are unable to cope. So also in the case of the Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963 a Veterinary Surgeon has been engaged to advise as the work is rather



specialized, but the authority may none the less authorise any of its officers to inspect any premises in respect of which a licence is in force. In this Act the expression "animal" means any dog or cat and I think the steps taken to prevent their unnecessary suffering is generally welcomed. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals considered that there is a weakness in the Act by its restriction to premises where the boarding of animals is the main activity of the establishment. If it is not the main activity, animals may be kept for other people but there would be no right of inspection.

The Meat (Treatment) Regulations to which I have referred above will prohibit the addition to raw and unprocessed meat of substances which will have the effect of maintaining the fresh red colour of meat. The substances are Ascorbic Acid, Erythorbic Acid, Nicotinic Acid, Nicotamide and any salt or any other derivative of these substances. The Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were advised by the Food Standards Committee that these preparations deceived the customers as to the freshness of the meat and might mask deterioration. The subject of meat tenderizers is very interesting but as the use of the substance "Papain" for this purpose causes no hazard to human health, legislation has not been necessary. It has also been considered that so long as any meat treated is labelled, then the customers are not deceived. Papain is an enzyme extracted from the paw-paw fruit and when applied to meat it acts on the protein molecules during the cooking and makes meat more tender than it would otherwise have been, but it is effective only near the surface. This has been used for a long time but more recently a concentrated preparation has been used for injection into the animal's blood system half an hour before slaughter so that all tissues are treated with the tenderizer. It has no effect on the appearance of the meat or the flavour and the enzyme does not survive normal cooking.

It is interesting to note that investigations are at present being carried out by a Sub-Committee of the Food Standards Committee into the type of wrapping and packaging materials in use in the food trade. At present there are no regulations controlling specifically the composition of packaging materials although under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, certain wrappings are prohibited for open foods. The question in mind is the possibility of contamination of foods by chemicals from containers, certain packaging materials, printing inks, etc.

In the following pages the figures relating to deaths would include those members of the Armed Forces stationed in the area if applicable, and the population figure given is the "home population" which again includes members of the Armed Forces. The area comparability factors for use with the crude birth and death rates make adjustments for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that of England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death rate area comparability factor has been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any

residential institutions in the area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are then comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area. The number of births, stillbirths and deaths are those registered during the year as adjusted for inward and outward transfers and these may differ from unadjusted figures compiled locally. Separate records of inward and outward transfers cannot be given.

I feel that I should like to make some reference here to a recent publication by the Ministry of Health, viz. the Report of a Joint Committee on Health Education, as this is a very interesting and progressive document full of ideas. The trend would appear to include under this heading a variety of matters which many workers in health departments would previously have regarded as duties of an executive nature to be handled in accordance with the relevant legislation rather than health education. Among these are subjects such as noise-prevention, clean air, food hygiene, dirty littered streets, dirty living rooms, etc., etc., and I think the conception that these are matters which will have to concern the health educators is progressive. Many suggestions and much useful advice is to be found in this document and I cannot refrain from quoting one paragraph which appeals to me, viz.—

“Local Health Educators would work under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, who is the officer in charge of all local authority health services and who is statutorily required to inform himself as far as practicable about anything affecting or likely to affect the public health in his district. This local knowledge supplements the professional and specialist training of the Medical Officer of Health, his acquired experience, and his interest in developments outside his area, and enables him to function as a general community physician concerned particularly with the prevention of illness throughout his area. Thus he must be concerned with health education and has a personal responsibility to guide and to set an example to his staff, members of his authority and health committees and the community. He should assist his Health Educator in securing the support of other medical and community leaders, such as head teachers in schools.” These sentiments are so excellent that I hope this is not just a “mirage”.

I have previously referred to the subject of noise and this is something which is becoming more and more important as the world we live in becomes more and more mechanised. During the year we have progressed to the extent of becoming the owners of a noise level meter and this should help us considerably in dealing with this rather intricate problem. I think when employing this mechanical aid to assessment we must bear in mind that the degree of annoyance engendered by the presence of a noise is a factor that is not indicated by the simple sound level meter which gives a reading which is primarily a function of sound power. Annoyance (or other subjective reaction) resulting from noise is not synonymous with sound power. It would be very convenient to



be able to measure "annoyance units" directly but no device for this purpose is yet available. We can however by using a combination of measured values of sound intensity and a special chart which has been suggested by the International Standardising Organisation arrive at what is called a "Noise Rating" (generally abbreviated to N.R.). Experience has shown that the N.R. is largely in agreement with the reactions of people exposed to a particular noise and thus the "N.R." can be used as a measure of subjective annoyance with some degree of certainty that a given reading will always mean the same condition and have very similar effects. Having arrived at this point, one must still proceed to ascertain what N.R. in any particular circumstances will generally find acceptance. For example, the noise levels which are acceptable in Council Offices could be found by measuring the "noisiness" in a large number of similar offices and ascertaining at what level complaints cease to exist. Different types of offices or workshops will as might be expected have different levels of acceptance. Experience shows that the office of an executive, a lecture room, council chamber, conference room, etc., should have an N.R. of 20-30 and the occupants will certainly complain if the N.R. is as high as 35. Large offices and similar places can have a N.R. of 30-40 while workshops have been found to have an acceptable N.R. of 60-70. I mention these points in relation to noise as they help to illustrate the existence of a rather prominent individual element in assessing complaints of nuisance from this cause.

For some years the control of infectious diseases appears to have become much less a problem than was the experience of our predecessors a few decades ago. The result is I think that a certain amount of complacency has developed with regard to this and I often wonder whether this can be justified. We certainly understand these diseases much better and new methods of treatment have been found with the result that the associated mortalities have altered. I think we must remember that many of the notifiable infectious diseases still remain very dangerous in spite of the progress made and many still may have permanent disabling after effects, e.g. Poliomyelitis, Meningitis. Other diseases such as Dysentery and Measles still cause considerable disturbance to family life and account for a good deal of loss of working time and hardship. If the breadwinner is employed in food handling his or her exclusion from work can mean a lowering of the standard of living for the whole household unless the earnings are made up fully. During the year we had one such case where the breadwinner had to be excluded.

One disease which I should like particularly to mention is Typhoid Fever. Thanks to the constant checking by the health department and the enforcement of all the accepted standards of hygiene we very rarely hear of this disease. With the ever increasing numbers of holidaymakers travelling abroad however the hazard of imported infection is becoming greater and the dangers arising from "carriers" who have acquired the infection while abroad, often

as the result of some mild and temporary indisposition which passed almost unnoticed at the time, could well present us with control problems with which we have become unaccustomed. Since writing my last report a year ago we have had in this district one confirmed case of Typhoid Fever in a school child returning from a holiday abroad and this case did in fact become a carrier for a number of months. More recently I have been notified of other school children who have returned from abroad and were regarded as contacts from a known infected area. I should like to stress that none of these children had been protected with T.A.B. vaccine before going abroad in spite of propaganda and advice given on television, radio, by local health departments, and by a special leaflet inserted in all passports by the Ministry of Health. In the case of adult travellers one can only advise, but parties of school children going abroad are organised by responsible adults of considerable seniority who should endeavour to have all members of the party inoculated. The protection afforded by T.A.B. vaccine is not 100% but it is the best known and is recommended to all those travelling to the continent.

In submitting this report I should like once again to thank all those who have helped with the work of our department and made our efforts worth while.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. M. HOBBIN,

*Medical Officer of Health*



## SECTION I

### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (Land and Inland Water)	..	..	..	35,537 acres.
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	19,880
Rateable value	..	..	..	£4,167,107
Product of Penny Rate 1962/63	..	..	..	£5,397
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year 1963)	..	..	..	69,330

### VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	567	560	1,127
Illegitimate	..	..	..	36	28	64
				<hr/> 603	<hr/> 588	<hr/> 1,191
Live birth rate per 1,000 population				..	..	17.2
National Rate				..	..	18.2
Comparability Factor				..	..	0.93
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births				..	..	5.37

Still Births				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	4	11	15
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				<hr/> 4	<hr/> 11	<hr/> 15
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births				..	..	12.43
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population				..	..	0.22
National Rate per 1,000 total births				..	..	17.3
Total live and still births				..	..	1,206

### Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	14	6	20
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				<hr/> 14	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 20
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				..	..	16.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				..	..	17.8
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				..	..	Nil
National Rate				..	..	20.9

**Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)**

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	12	3	15
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				12	3	15
				—	—	—

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .. .. 12.6

**Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)**

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	12	3	15
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				12	3	15
				—	—	—

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births .. 12.6

**Peri-Natal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)**

Number of stillbirths and deaths	..	..	..	..	30
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	..	..	..	..	24.90

**Maternal Mortality**

Total from all causes (including abortion)	..	..	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	Nil
National Rate	..	..	0.28

<b>Deaths</b>		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of deaths	..	319	294	613
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	8.8
Corrected Death Rate – allowing for sex and age (Comparability Factor=1.26)	..	..	..	11.09
National Rate	..	..	..	12.2
Ratio of Corrected Death Rate to National	..	..	..	1.10

# CAUSES OF DEATH during 1963

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	2	—	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	1	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	1	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	6	9	15
11.	Malignant neoplasm, bronchus	..	..	36	3	39
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	—	14	14
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	—	4	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	..	..	29	39	68
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	..	..	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	..	..	—	5	5
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	24	52	76
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	70	35	105
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	4	5	9
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	38	38	76
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	13	23	36
22.	Influenza	..	..	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	14	15	29
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	13	6	19
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	5	2	7
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	3	4	7
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	3	1	4
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	1	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	2	—	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	5	2	7
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	28	23	51
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	9	1	10
34.	All other accidents	..	..	5	8	13
35.	Suicide	..	..	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	—	—	—
All Causes: Totals:				319	294	613

**TABLE 1**  
**Deaths and Death Rates per 1,000 Population from Principal Causes 1959-1963**

<i>Disease</i>	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963	
	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate</i>	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Death rate</i>
T.B. Respiratory .. .. .	5	0.08	3	0.05	2	0.03	3	0.04	2	0.02
Malignant diseases of all types ..	100	1.64	127	1.98	125	1.87	127	1.76	140	2.01
Diseases of the heart, all types ..	143	2.35	180	2.81	190	2.84	220	3.25	190	2.74
Pneumonia .. .. .	18	0.30	30	0.48	21	0.31	34	0.49	29	0.40
Bronchitis .. .. .	21	0.34	21	0.33	18	0.27	27	0.38	19	0.27
Suicide .. .. .	9	0.15	2	0.03	4	0.05	10	0.14	5	0.07
Diabetes .. .. .	1	0.06	5	0.05	—	—	3	0.04	5	0.07
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	62	1.02	63	0.99	75	1.09	67	0.98	76	1.09



TABLE II

## Comparison of Local and National Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates from 1953 - 1963

Year	Birth Rates per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 Population		Infant Mortality Rates (i.e. under 1 year of age) per 1,000 Live Births	
	Eton Rural District	England and Wales	Eton Rural District	England and Wales	Eton Rural District	England and Wales
1953	15.8 (698)	15.5	9.4 (414)	11.4	33.0 (23)	26.8
1954	16.8 (732)	15.2	8.9 (405)	11.3	27.2 (20)	25.5
1955	16.2 (769)	15.0	9.24 (436)	11.7	26.0 (20)	24.0
1956	18.5 (931)	15.7	8.6 (435)	11.7	22.6 (21)	23.8
1957	18.6 (996)	16.1	9.4 (502)	11.5	25.1 (25)	23.0
1958	17.6 (1009)	16.4	8.5 (485)	11.7	15.9 (16)	22.5
1959	19.5 (1189)	16.5	8.1 (491)	11.6	24.4 (29)	22.0
1960	18.5 (1186)	17.1	8.5 (546)	11.5	22.8 (27)	21.7
1961	17.3 (1157)	17.4	7.9 (528)	12.0	19.0 (22)	21.4
1962	18.4 (1261)	18.0	8.7 (596)	11.9	23.8 (30)	21.4
1963	17.2 (1191)	18.2	8.8 (613)	12.2	16.8 (20)	20.9

NOTE: The actual numbers are given in parenthesis for the purpose of clearer comparison.

**TABLE III**  
**Causes of Death of all Infants under 1 year of age, and Analysis of Age at Death**  
(From local returns before correction to place of residence)

<i>Cause</i>	<i>0-1 day</i>	<i>1-7 days</i>	<i>1-4 weeks</i>	<i>Total under 4 weeks</i>	<i>4 weeks- 3 months</i>	<i>3-6 months</i>	<i>6-9 months</i>	<i>9-12 months</i>	<i>Total under 1 year</i>
Pneumonia .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Congenital Malformation ..	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
Prematurity .. ..	20	6	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
Other developmental conditions ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other causes .. ..	6	2	-	8	-	-	1	2	11
Totals .. ..	27	9	-	36	-	1	2	2	41

## SECTION II

TUBERCULOSIS — TABLE IV

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>New Cases and Hospital Admissions</i>							
	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>				<i>Number Admitted to Hospital</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Combined Totals</i>	
0—1 year ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 years ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5—15 years ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
15—25 years ..	1	1	2	—	1	1	3	—
25—35 years ..	2	4	6	—	—	—	6	2
35—45 years ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
45—55 years ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	1
55—65 years ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	11	7	18	—	1	1	19	3

**NOTIFICATION REGISTER — TABLE V**

	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Combined Totals</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Number on register at 1st January, 1963 .. ..	466	413	879	93	82	175	1,054
Number entered by Primary Notification .. ..	11	7	18	—	1	1	19
Number entered other than by Primary Notification ..	16	18	34	1	1	2	36
Number removed from register due to:—							
(a) Death .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
(b) Removal from district .. ..	12	5	17	1	—	1	18
(c) Denotification .. ..	436	385	821	4	9	13	834
Number on register at 21.12.63 .. ..	43	48	91	89	75	164	255



MORTALITY — TABLE VI

Comparison of Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1963 with Previous Years

Year	Population	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Combined Totals	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1953	44,170	5	—	5	—	—	—	5	0.11
1954	45,240	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	0.44
1955	47,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	50,460	1	2	3	1	—	1	4	0.08
1957	53,500	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.05
1958	57,300	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	0.05
1959	60,920	4	1	5	—	—	—	5	0.08
1960	63,960	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.05
1961	66,840	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	0.03
1962	68,630	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	0.04
1963	69,330	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.03

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Site of Infection — Endometrium

## SECTION III

### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The existing arrangements for the bacteriological examination of our samples and specimens by the Public Health Laboratory Service are not altogether satisfactory and I am wondering if the time might be opportune for an approach to the Ministry of Health to see if they would be prepared to set up a local laboratory to serve this and several adjacent Local Authorities.

Our chief difficulties are over transport; we try to arrange for samples to be concentrated as far as possible to avoid too many time consuming and expensive journeys to Reading, and the laboratory are not very keen to receive specimens sent by post on Thursday or Friday because of week end working difficulties. Water and ice cream samples must be taken by hand by one of the staff by train, if he is available, or if there are too many to be carried on the train journey, one of the Inspectors has to take them by van or car, but this is of course at the expense of the Inspector's normal duties and it is wrong to use an Inspector's time for this purpose.

The most important ice cream sampling is that of mobile vendors, few of whom are out until the afternoon. To get the samples to the laboratory in time it is necessary if taken by train to have them back in the office and the forms completed in time for the 2.19 p.m. train. For a better chance of catching these vans, arrangements have occasionally been made for the laboratory to accept them up to 4.30 p.m. and an Inspector has been able to continue to look for them until about 3.30 p.m. This is still too early to catch them outside the schools and the number found has been discouragingly small. A local laboratory would presumably permit later collection and delivery.

The telephone is much used for arrangements to receive samples, notification of results and discussions with the Director, which must be an expensive matter as the calls are not "local".

A point which is very relevant is that with the changing emphasis to the bacteriological examination of cooked meats there is need for a laboratory stationed locally. A local laboratory might perhaps be unjustified unless other local authorities used it. It would be an advantage therefore to get as many adjacent local authorities as possible to participate in our endeavours to get a local Public Health Laboratory. Although the hospital laboratories are concerned with clinical investigations and are not available to us for public health work the possibility of combining the services if only for the purpose of siting a new joint laboratory at the new Wexham Hospital in this district should not be overlooked.

I previously reported on the difficulties we were experiencing about the examination of specimens in my 1962 Annual Report. The position has not changed and as we are being hampered in our

work I feel that some steps should be taken to get a better service. The important thing is I think that it should be available in or within very easy reach of this district.

In 1963 samples and specimens sent to the Laboratory were as follows:—

Water	..	..	..	162
Ice Cream	..	..	..	74, plus 24 lollies
Faeces	..	..	..	128
Urine	..	..	..	1
Nasal swabs	..	..	..	6
Throat swabs	..	..	..	3
Others	..	..	..	4 (3 cream and 1 pork pie)

**Authentication of International Certificates**

Number of certificates authenticated	..	..	..	201
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**Staff Examinations**

Number of staff medically examined	..	..	..	82
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# SECTION IV

## TABLE VII

### Prevalence of Notifiable Diseases

Showing cases notified during 1963, numbers admitted to hospitals and deaths. Also notifications for 1953 – 1962.

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Cases Notified 1963</i>	<i>Cases Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Notifications</i>									
				1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Dysentery .. ..	10	3	—	10	12	4	3	5	6	10	14	8	3
Erysipelas .. ..	1	—	—	1	2	4	3	1	5	4	2	4	4
Measles .. ..	796	—	—	172	1,352	27	1,003	126	663	71	711	29	670
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	—	2	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	1	7	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	14	6	29	14	9	4	27	22	19	19	26	33	51
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	32	32	—	47	53	79	68	80	92	77	57	42	37
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	4	12	1	7
Scarlet Fever .. ..	19	2	—	5	17	84	102	44	39	18	28	39	153
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	18	6	2	17	31	22	27	26	26	30	32	23	36
(Non-Pulmonary) ..	1	—	—	2	9	11	3	7	6	7	6	5	4
Whooping Cough ..	27	—	—	27	16	30	8	32	96	53	43	32	72



TABLE VIII

## Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups

Disease	Ages in Years of Cases Notified												
	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Age Unknown
Dysentery .. ..	1	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles... ..	21	40	80	95	297	230	29	3	-	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. ..	3	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	2	-	3	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	15	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever .. ..	-	-	1	1	4	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	3	2	1	7	2	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

N.B.—Tuberculosis is shown in a separate table.

**TABLE IX**  
**Showing Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases**

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Dysentery .. ..	1	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	118	269	107	96	74	48	31	22	12	19	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	3	5	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3	5	4	1	2	—	2	3	3	2	3	4
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	1	1	2	3	1	—	1	1	3	3	3
Whooping Cough ..	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	7	7	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	3	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	3	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

TABLE X

## Showing Cases of Notifiable Diseases occurring in each Parish

Disease	Burn- ham	Datchet	Denham	Dorney	Farnham Royal	Fulmer	Gerrards Cross	Hedger- ley	Horton	Iver	Stoke Poges	Taplow	Wexham	Ways- bury
Dysentery ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles ..	220	39	102	2	12	10	106	3	2	58	23	55	143	21
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (paralytic) ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	1	—
Whooping Cough	5	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	8	2	3	2	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ..	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	5	1
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

<i>Year of Birth</i>	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	15 & over	<i>Total</i>
Primary Diphtheria ..	—	1	21	10	6	17	13	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
„ Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	2	14	15	3	1	1	5	2	1	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	50
„ Diphtheria/Whooping Cough ..	8	10	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
„ Triple ..	116	644	228	13	4	3	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,011
„ Quadrilin ..	22	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Re-Immunisation ..	—	18	17	8	10	487	461	49	68	72	367	173	2	3	—	—	1,735
Primary Whooping Cough..	1	—	18	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Primary Tetanus ..	—	1	36	57	18	15	9	9	8	16	9	9	11	6	6	43	253
	146	716	338	100	41	525	493	63	80	92	377	188	14	9	6	43	3,231

SMALLPOX

	0—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	1 year	2—4 years	5—14 years	15 and over	<i>Total</i>
Vaccination ..	24	76	25	37	116	36	107	14	435
Re-Vaccination ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	1	30
	24	76	25	37	116	44	128	15	465



## SECTION V

### WATER

The following details have been supplied by the Water Undertakings:—

#### The Burnham, Dorney and Hitcham Waterworks Co. Ltd.

Mains laid —

Littleworth Road, Littleworth Common	..	140 yds. of 3-in.
Farnham Royal Cottage, Farnham Royal	..	484 yds. of 4-in.
North Burnham (Stage 4) Burnham	..	139 yds. of 3-in.
Green Lane, Burnham	.. ..	190 yds. of 4-in.
Lawlands Site, Farnham Royal	.. ..	160 yds. of 4-in.
Croft Cottage, Burnham	.. ..	195 yds. of 4-in.
Drew Meadow Site, Farnham Common	..	63 yds. of 3-in.
Ingleden Site Farnham Common	.. ..	410 yds. of 6-in.
” ” ” ”	.. ..	390 yds. of 4-in.
Stomp Road, Burnham	.. ..	507 yds. of 6-in.
Stockwells Site, Berry Hill, Taplow	.. ..	86 yds. of 3-in.

An ample supply of water has been maintained throughout the year.

The treatment consists of super-chlorination to 0.5 ppm for 30 minutes and de-chlorination automatically controlled to leave a residual of 0.15 ppm.

If the final chlorination residual exceeds 0.4 ppm. or falls to 0.02 ppm the whole station automatically closes down.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER

#### CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Clear and bright.	Turbidity:	Nil
Colour: Nil.	Odour:	Nil
pH: 7.2	Free Carbon Dioxide:	28
Electric Conductivity: 590	Dissolved Solids dried at	
Chlorine present at	180°C:	390
Chloride: 29	Carbonate:	240
Hardness: Total: 280	Non-carbonate:	40
Nitrate Nitrogen: 5.5	Nitrite Nitrogen:	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen*0.000	Oxygen Absorbed:	0.15
Albuminoid Nitrogen* 0.000	Residual Chlorine:	0.02
Metals: Iron, Zinc,	Alkalinity as Calcium	
Copper and Lead: Absent	Carbonate:	240

\* to convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20–22°C.
Number of Colonies developing on Agar .. .. .	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable number</i>
Presumptive Coliform reaction	– ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) .. ..	– ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction .. ..	– ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree and contains no excess of mineral constituents. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and of the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

### Borough of Slough

Mains laid –

Queens Road, Datchet .. ..	126 yds. of 3-in.
Priory Way, Datchet .. ..	70 yds. of 3-in.
Grays Park Road, Stoke Poges .. ..	70 yds. of 3in.
George Green Road, Wexham .. ..	95 yds. of 3-in.

The only treatment carried out at the Pumping Station is the addition of chlorine as a precautionary measure and all water supplied to the Rural District in 1963 has been of the highest quality.

An analysis of the water is given below. This analysis was made subsequent to precautionary chlorination.

## CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance: Clear and bright	Turbidity:	Nil
Colour: Nil	Odour:	Nil
pH: 7.2	Free Carbon Dioxide:	26
Electric Conductivity: 690	Dissolved Solids dried at 180C°	475
Chlorine present as Chloride: 42	Carbonate:	240
Hardness: Total: 315	Non-carbonate:	75
Nitrate Nitrogen: 2.9	Nitrite Nitrogen:	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen: * 0.000	Oxygen Absorbed:	0.25
Albuminoid Nitrogen: *0.020	Residual Chlorine:	Absent
Metals: Iron, Zinc, Copper and	Silica:	18
Lead: Absent		
Fluoride (F): 0.7		

\* convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21

MINERAL ANALYSIS (after filtration if necessary)

(Parts per million and milliequivalents per litre)

Cations			Anions		
	p.p.m.	mEq./l		p.p.m.	mEq./l
Ca	110	5.5	CO3	144	4.8
Mg	10	0.8	SO4	89	1.85
Na	37	1.6	Cl	42	1.2
K	6	0.15	NO3	13	0.2
			SiO2	18	—
Total		8.1			8.1

*Hypothetical Combinations*

	p.p.m.	mEq./l
Calcium carbonate	240	4.8
Calcium sulphate	48	0.7
Magnesium sulphate	48	0.8
Sodium sulphate	26	0.4
Sodium Chloride	60	1.0
Sodium nitrate	18	0.2
Potassium chloride	11	0.15
Silica	18	—
Total	469	8.1

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual chlorine if present.

Number of colonies developing on Agar per ml. in .. ..		1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20–22°C.
		<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable number</i>
Presumptive Coliform reaction		— ml.	— ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) .. ..		— ml.	— ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction .. ..		— ml.	— ml.	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance. The water is neutral in reaction, very hard in character but not excessively so, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is free from iron and other metals. It is of very satisfactory organic quality. From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.



**Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company**

Mains laid –

Dukes Wood Avenue, Gerrards Cross ..	351 yds.	6-in.
Windsor Road to Hedgerley Lane, Gerrards Cross .. ..	227 yds.	6-in.
Bull Lane, Gerrards Cross .. ..	451 yds.	9-in.
off Fulmer Drive, Gerrards Cross ..	96 yds.	3-in.
Birchdale, Gerrards Cross .. ..	105 yds.	3-in.
	38 yds.	2-in.
Ridge Way, Iver .. ..	21 yds.	4-in.
Mansion Lane, Iver .. ..	399 yds.	3 in.
Thorney Mill Road, Iver .. ..	100 yds.	12-in.
Thornbridge Road, Iver .. ..	244 yds.	4-in.
off Cherry Tree Lane, Fulmer .. ..	62 yds.	2-in.
Savay Lane, Denham .. ..	212 yds.	4-in.
North Orbital Road, Denham .. ..	1,438 yds.	36-in.

**CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER**

Colour:	Nil (Hazen)	Chloride (Cl):	19 ppm.
Turbidity (SiO <sub>2</sub> ):	Nil ppm.	Alkalinity (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ):	260 ppm.
Odour:	Nil	Hardness (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ):	
Taste:	Normal	Carbonate:	260 ppm.
pH:	7.5	Non-carbonate:	20 ppm.
Electrical Conductivity:		Total:	280 ppm.
	(20°C) 540	Residual Chlorine	
Total Solids (180°C):	365 ppm.	(Cl <sub>2</sub> ):	.08 ppm.
Nitrate (N):	3.2 ppm.	Copper:	.02 ppm.
Nitrite (N):	.006 ppm.	Iron:	Nil ppm.
Ammonia (N):	.006 ppm.	Zinc:	.1 ppm.
Albuminoid Nitrogen			
(N):	.004 ppm.		

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER**

Colonies per ml. 2 days 37°C.	.. ..	1
Colonies per ml. 3 days 20°C.	.. ..	0
Coli-aerogenes, probable number per 100 ml.	..	0
E. Coli I. probable number per 100 ml.	.. ..	0

This water is moderately hard in character but contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It conforms to the highest standards of bacterial and organic purity.



# BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHING PLACES

(1) <i>Name of Swimming Pool or Bathing Place</i>	(2) <i>Controlled by</i>	(3) <i>Date</i>	(4) <i>Result</i>	(5) <i>Remarks</i>
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	17.1.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	17.1.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	14.2.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	14.2.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	2.4.63	Unsatisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	3.4.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	4.4.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	8.4.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	24.4.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	15.5.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	15.5.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	20.5.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	23.5.63	Unsatisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Inlet*)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	28.5.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	28.5.63	Satisfactory	
Eton Wick Primary School (Outlet)	Privately owned	28.5.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	28.5.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Footbath)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	28.5.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	13.6.63	Unsatisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	13.6.63	Satisfactory	
Eton Wick Primary School (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	13.6.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	13.6.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	20.6.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	20.6.63	Satisfactory	
Duffield House, Stoke Poges (Outlet)	Privately owned	20.6.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	27.6.63	Satisfactory	

*Continued overleaf*

(1) <i>Name of Swimming Pool or Bathing place</i>	(2) <i>Controlled by</i>	(3) <i>Date</i>	(4) <i>Result</i>	(5) <i>Remarks</i>
Burnham Grammar School (Inlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	9.7.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	9.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	9.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	9.7.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	9.7.63	Satisfactory	
Eton Wick Primary School (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	9.7.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	24.7.63	Satisfactory	
Duffield House, Stoke Poges (Outlet)	Privately owned	24.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	24.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	24.7.64	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	25.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Outlet)	Privately owned	31.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Outlet)	Privately owned	31.7.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	13.8.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Outlet)	Privately owned	13.8.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	13.8.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	13.8.63	Satisfactory	
Duffield House, Stoke Poges (Outlet)	Privately owned	29.8.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Outlet)	Privately owned	29.8.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	29.8.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Main Pool) (Outlet)	Privately owned	29.8.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Beeches (Kiddies Pool) (Inlet)	Privately owned	5.9.63	Unsatisfactory	
Duffield House, Stoke Poges (Outlet)	Privately owned	5.9.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	19.9.63	Satisfactory	
Burnham Grammar School (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Comm.	19.9.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Comm.	25.9.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Comm.	25.9.63	Satisfactory	
Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	24.10.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	6.11.63	Satisfactory	
Warren Fields School, Burnham (Inlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	13.11.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation Centre (Outlet)	Eton Divisional Executive Committee	28.11.63	Satisfactory	
Farnham Park Rehabilitation (Outlet)	Windsor Group Management Comm.	11.12.63	Satisfactory	



(1) <i>Parish</i>	(2) <i>Water Undertaking</i>	(3) <i>Date</i>	(4) <i>Result</i>	(5) <i>Remarks</i>
BURNHAM ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co.	14.2.63	Satisfactory	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
TAPLOW ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co.	2.4.63	Satisfactory	
WEXHAM ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	4.4.63	Satisfactory	
IVER ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	4.4.63	Satisfactory	
FULMER ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	20.5.63	Satisfactory	
GERRARDS CROSS ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	20.5.63	Satisfactory	
STOKE POGES ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	20.5.63	Satisfactory	
TAPLOW ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co.	23.5.63	Satisfactory	
TAPLOW ..	Bucks Water Board ..	23.5.63	Satisfactory	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	30.5.63	Satisfactory	
IVER ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	27.6.63	Satisfactory	
FARNHAM COMMON ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co.	27.6.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	4.7.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	30.7.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	30.7.63	Satisfactory	
DENHAM ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	12.8.63	Satisfactory	
FULMER ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	13.8.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	23.9.63	Satisfactory	
WRAYSBURY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	23.9.63	Satisfactory	
WEXHAM ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	13.11.63	Satisfactory	
GERRARDS CROSS ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	13.11.63	Satisfactory	
FARNHAM COMMON ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co.	13.11.63	Satisfactory	
HEDGERLEY ..	Rickmansworth & Uxbridge Valley Water Co.	13.11.63	Satisfactory	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	14.11.63	Satisfactory	
DATCHET ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	14.11.63	Satisfactory	
STOKE POGES ..	Slough Borough Water Department ..	28.11.63	Satisfactory	
BURNHAM ..	Burnham, Dorney & Hitcham Water Co...	28.11.63	Satisfactory	

Total number examined = 33.

# WATER SUPPLIES USED FOR DRINKING AND DOMESTIC PURPOSES

Samples Taken Other Than From Mains

<i>Type of Sample Taken</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Doubtful</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bacteriological	39	88	5	132
Chemical	10	58	4	72



- (a) Apart from a comparatively small number of shallow wells, principally in the Parish of Wraysbury, supplying drinking and domestic needs to dwellinghouses and which either on bacteriological or chemical examination or both have been found unsatisfactory, the water supply of the area generally and of its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) The data set out in this Report in relation to piped water supply, i.e. mains supply, indicates the scale of routine sampling for bacteriological examination carried out of water going into supply. Reports on the analyses of raw and treated water are included.
- (c) The results of analyses of mains water supply do not indicate any liability to have plumbo-solvent action.
- (d) Contamination of mains supply did not arise consequently no action was found necessary. However, in the case of domestic supplies from shallow wells where examination revealed contamination the first step taken was to advise dwellinghouse occupants of the necessity of boiling water before use for drinking. Secondly, the taking of check samples and if still unsatisfactory an approach to the owner of the property involved was made suggesting, depending upon circumstances, means of removing the sources of contamination or alternatively deepening the well or bore.
- (e) The following table sets out the approximate number of dwellinghouses and the estimated population, broken down into parishes, supplied from public mains direct to houses and the number on wells supplies. So far as is known there are no dwellinghouses supplied from communal water standpipes.

<i>Parish</i>	(a) <i>Estimated No. of dwelling- houses in each parish</i>	(b) <i>Approx. No. of dwelling- houses on private well</i>	(c) <i>Dwelling- houses on Public Mains</i>	(d) <i>Estimated popu- lation served by dwelling- houses in column (c)</i>
Burnham .. ..	4594	—	4594	15,900
Datchet .. ..	1330	8	1322	4,540
Denham .. ..	2112	—	2112	7,450
Dorney .. ..	275	—	275	800
Farnham Royal ..	1280	—	1280	3,750
Fulmer .. ..	234	8	226	600
Gerrards Cross ..	1725	2	1723	6,200
Hedgerley .. ..	282	1	281	750
Horton and Wraysbury ..	1470	140	1330	4,550
Iver .. ..	3128	—	3128	11,700
Stoke Poges ..	1210	2	1208	4,280
Taplow .. ..	590	21	569	1,860
Wexham .. ..	1650	—	1650	6,950

## SECTION VI

### GENERAL SANITATION

#### (a) Sewer Construction in progress during the year.

- (1) *Gerrards Cross Relief Sewer.*  
All the sewers in this Scheme have been laid and are in use.
- (2) *Burnham, Taplow and Dorney Main Drainage.*  
The first stage of this Scheme which includes the majority of Taplow Parish and part of Burnham Parish, has been commenced. About 50% of the sewers have been laid but none are yet in use.
- (3) *Burnham Sewage Works Reconstruction.*  
Work commenced in September on the reconstruction of Burnham Sewage Works. None of the new plant is yet in use.
- (4) *Wraysbury and Horton Main Drainage.*  
The first stage of this Scheme has been 90% completed during the year but is not yet in use. The first stage includes Wraysbury Road, Gloucester Drive and Lammas Drive.
- (5) *Linkswood Road, Burnham.*  
The majority of the sewers on this Scheme have been laid, but the system is not yet in use.
- (6) *Stoke Poges and Wexham Main Drainage.*  
Stages 3 and 4 of this Scheme are being constructed and about 50% of the sewers have been laid. None is yet in use.

#### (b) Schemes proposed to start in 1964.

- (1) *Wraysbury and Horton Main Drainage.*  
Proposals for Stage 2 of this Scheme, Hythe End area, will be submitted to the Ministry for approval.
- (2) *Burnham, Taplow and Dorney Main Drainage.*  
Proposals for Stage 2 of this Scheme, Dorney Reach and Marsh Lane areas, will be submitted to the Ministry for approval.
- (3) *Camp Road Main Drainage, Gerrards Cross.*  
Proposals for this Scheme will be submitted to the Ministry for approval.
- (4) *Datchet Main Drainage.*  
Proposals for this Scheme will be submitted to the Ministry for approval.

# SECTION VII

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### Maternity and Child Welfare

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Sessions with Medical Officer</i>
Burnham	Village Hall, Gore Road	Each Wednesday	1st & 3rd Wednesday
Burnham (Lent Rise)	Methodist Hall, Lent Rise	2nd & 4th Thursday	2nd & 4th Thursday
Burnham	Health Centre, Wentworth Avenue, Britwell Estate	Each Tuesday and Friday	Each Friday
Colnbrook	Assembly Rooms	2nd & 4th Tuesday	4th Tuesday
Datchet	Village Hall, Churchmead School	2nd & 4th Wednesday	Each Session
Denham	Health Centre, Oxford Road	Each Wednesday	1st, 2nd and 4th Wednesday
Dorney	Village Hall	1st & 3rd Tuesday	1st Tuesday
Farnham Common	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Monday	4th Monday
Farnham Royal	Village Hall	Each Thursday	2nd, 3rd & 4th Thursday
Gerrards Cross	British Legion Hall	1st & 3rd Friday	3rd Friday
Horton	Champneys Hall	1st & 3rd Wednesday	1st Wednesday
Iver	Church Institute Thorney Lane	1st & 3rd Wednesday	3rd Wednesday
Iver (Richings Park)	St. Leonards Church Hall	2nd & 4th Monday	2nd Monday
Iver Heath	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Wednesday	4th Wednesday
Stoke Poges	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Tuesday	2nd & 4th Tuesday
Wraysbury	Village Hall	2nd & 4th Thursday	2nd Thursday
Wexham	Health Centre, Knolton Way, Wexham Court Estate	Every Friday	Every Friday



## CLINICS

### Tuberculosis

The Chest Clinic is at Upton Hospital, Slough, where appointments may be made with the Physician in Charge.

### Venereal Diseases

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.  
Hillingdon Hospital, Hillingdon.  
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

### Family Planning Clinics

<i>Slough</i>	Upton Hospital, Slough Mondays 6 p.m.—7.30 p.m. Tuesdays 6 p.m.—7.30 p.m. Wednesdays 11 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
<i>Slough</i>	Health Centre, Burlington Road, Slough. Fridays 2.15 p.m.—4 p.m. Wednesdays 10 a.m.—12 noon.
<i>High Wycombe</i>	Health Centre, The Rye. Tuesdays 2 p.m.

### Ante and Post Natal Clinics

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor	Ante-Natal	Monday mornings
King Edward VII Hospital, Old Windsor Unit	Ante- and Post-Natal	Wednesday and Friday mornings
Canadian Red Cross Memorial	Ante-Natal	Every Thursday morning
Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common	Ante- and Post-Natal	Every 3rd Monday morning and every Wednesday morning
Upton Hospital, Slough	Ante- and Post-Natal	Monday morning and afternoon and Thursday and Friday afternoon (Ante-Natal) Monday afternoon and Friday afternoon (Post-Natal)

### Registered Nursing Homes

Location and further particulars of registered nursing homes in the Eton Rural District may be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health.



## HOSPITALS

The area is served by the following hospitals:—

### *General Hospitals*

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Nr. Maidenhead, Berks.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Berks.

Old Windsor Hospital, Crimp Hill, Old Windsor, Berks.

Upton Hospital, Slough, Bucks.

Maidenhead General Hospital, Maidenhead, Berks.

### *Infectious Diseases Hospitals*

Maidenhead General Hospital, Maidenhead.

St. John's Hospital, Uxbridge.

### *Chronic Sick*

St. Mark's Hospital, Maidenhead.

Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor, Berks.

### *Part III Accommodation*

Upton Hospital, Slough.

Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor.

### *Maternity Accommodation*

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow.

Colinswood Maternity Home, Farnham Common, Bucks.

Old Windsor Hospital, Old Windsor, Berks.

Princess Christian Nursing Home, Windsor, Berks.

Upton Hospital, Slough, Bucks.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1963

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MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In introducing yet another contribution to the Annual Report of a year's work it almost seems as though the ink is not yet dry on the previous year's Report. Such is the tempo of the work. However it is a pleasurable duty and affords also for me the opportunity of analysing in particular the all important routine inspection duties and considering whether there should be more emphasis in the future on any particular aspect of environmental public health work.

It will be noted from the tabulated figures of inspection that attention continued to be paid to every aspect of the Department's statutory duties. They cover a wide field and call for up to date knowledge of the subjects involved. For that reason I am grateful to the Council for allowing, at every opportunity, attendance by the Inspectors at courses and week-end schools. More and more is this up to date knowledge necessary to keep pace with the technological changes that are taking place in environmental health.

In my introduction to the previous year's Annual Report I commented upon the problems facing the Department relating to the comparatively large scale tipping of household and industrial refuse into excavations within the district and the need for operators appreciating their responsibilities to ensure that nuisances were not created. Regretfully that comment applied also during 1963. A considerable number of complaints, the majority justified, were made to the Department and seldom was there a report to the Members of Public Health & Cleansing Committee which did not include an item referring to the haphazard way of tipping and asking for authority to take formal action. Some operators continue, or so it seems, to look upon these tips as necessary evils to be tolerated by local residents. That is quite a wrong conception. Reinstatement of worked out hoggin and gravel pits with tipped refuse can be done without creating any nuisances. The important points are proper supervision and adequate clean covering material being available.

A feature of the year's work was the increasing interest shown by residents in the district in the quality and condition of food purchased. That was evidenced by the number of complaints investigated and reports presented to the Committee relating to

unfit and alien matter in food. It is a good thing that housewives show this interest. Although generally the standard of hygiene and of products at food premises were found to be satisfactory there were instances which indicated some degree of negligence in handling. Some of these related to insufficient attention being paid to stock rotation and when Inspectors are making their periodic routine inspection of food premises every opportunity is taken to ensure that staff are fully aware of the need for this rotation of stock, particularly where meat and fish preparations are involved.

Regular sampling of water from wells, main supplies and therapeutic pools, also ice cream and ice lollies was maintained throughout the year. What will have to be stepped up is the sampling of cooked meats and similar preparations but until there are better and nearer laboratory facilities for bacteriological examination of these and ice cream sold at week-ends from mobile vehicles the Department's activities will regretfully be restricted.

Towards the end of the year under review the Department received applications for licences under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963. Inspections were carried out with the Veterinary Officer appointed to advise.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to colleague chief officers, particularly the Medical Officer of Health, for their continued co-operation and support. To the staff—thank you for another year's loyal service.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. H. V. MARSDEN,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*



## SECTION VIII

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Ice Cream

3 new applications were received for the storage and sale of ice cream making a total of 157 on the Register.

74 samples of ice cream and 24 of iced lollies were submitted for examination with the under-mentioned results:—

#### *Ice Cream*

Grade I	..	..	..	..	64
Grade II	..	..	..	..	7
Grade III	..	..	..	..	—
Grade IV	..	..	..	..	3

The 3 Grade IV samples were taken on separate dates from the same cafe. An investigation was commenced on receipt of the result of the first unsatisfactory sample involving the cafe, the manufacturers and a neighbouring authority's Health Department in whose area the factory is situated. The enquiry was made with the manufacturer to ascertain if the low grading was as a result of unhygienic or poor technique at the factory. At the cafe the means of storage and handling was checked and as a precaution the remainder of the stock supplied was withdrawn from sale. A sample of replacement stock was taken and was subsequently placed in Provisional Grade I.

#### *Iced Lollies*

All satisfactory.

3 samples of Fresh Cream were sent for analysis in connection with an enquiry re query food poisoning. In all cases no salmonellae was detected.

1 sample of pork pie was sent for bacteriological examination. The report was as follows:—

“ . . . . Practically sterile.

No growth on fresh blood agar . . . . ”

#### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Following complaints to the Department of unfit and alien matter in food 13 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. As a result of the analyses and subsequent enquiries the following action was taken:—

#### SECTION 2.

Piece of string in bread roll (one of a packet of six)	Purchased in Wraysbury	Warning letter
Glass in bread (Wholemeal loaf)	Purchased in Burnham	Fined £5.0.0d.
Wrapped Jam Sponge (af- fected with black marks). Analyst reported mould spores	Purchased in Burnham	Warning letter



Pork Pie (Mouldy)	Purchased in Wexham	Fined £30.0.0d.
Sponge Cake (Mould Spores and hyphae)	Purchased in Gerrards Cross	Fined £20.0.0d.
Steak & Kidney Pie (Mould)	Purchased in Burnham	Warning letter
Fancy Cake (Staleness)	Purchased in Datchet	Warning letter

## SECTION 8

Jar of Baby Food (Mould)	Purchased in Burnham	Warning letter
Steak & Kidney Pie (Mould)	Purchased in Burnham	Warning letter
Cornish Pasty (Unfit)	Purchased in Burnham	Fined £10.0.0d.

In the remaining three cases there was no further action.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

### (a) Meat

	<i>Cattle except Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed .. ..	20	Nil	3	133	Nil	Nil
Number inspected .. ..	20	Nil	3	133	Nil	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	4	Nil	Nil	58	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. .	20 %	Nil	Nil	40.6 %	Nil	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only</i> Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. .. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**(b) Other Foods (Surrendered and Condemned)**

117 lbs.	Meat
381½ lbs.	Meat Preparations
44 lbs.	Fish
½ lb.	Fish Preparations
165 lbs.	Tinned Fruit and Vegetables

The Department was called in on several occasions to advise on the contents of refrigerated cabinets where there had been mechanical or electrical failures. The following foods were surrendered as a result:—

798 lbs.	Meat
68 pkts.	Meat Preparations
48 pkts.	Fish
36 pkts.	Fish Preparations
202 pkts.	Mixed Vegetables
89 pkts.	Ice Cream
11 pkts.	Pastries

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKER YARDS, ETC.**

**Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958**

Renewals	..	..	..	..	6
New Licences	..	..	..	..	—

**Game Licences**

Renewals	..	..	..	..	12
New Licences	..	..	..	..	1

**The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958**

As required by Article 31, the following Annual Return for the year under review was received from the occupier of the knacker's yard operating in the District.

Horses slaughtered	..	..	2
Horse carcasses received	..	..	21

Conditions found were satisfactory on each of the several visits made to the premises.

**Slaughterhouses Act, 1958**

There is one licensed slaughterhouse only in the district the bulk of the meat being received from London. As required by the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, the statutory inspection was carried out and the conditions found were satisfactory. The licence was renewed to the end of the year.

## SECTION IX

### RODENT INFESTATION AND DESTRUCTION, ETC.

Notifications of Infestations	..	..	..	430
Visits to private premises	..	..	..	1,402
Visits to business premises	..	..	..	117
Visits to Local Authority premises	..	..	..	81
Inspection of agricultural premises	..	..	..	215

### DISINFECTIONS AND DISINFESTATIONS

Disinfection of premises in respect of:—

T.B. .. .. . 4

In addition there were four occasions where bedding was steam disinfected after cases of non-notifiable disease.

Disinfestations:—

Bugs	..	..	..	..	10
Earwigs	..	..	..	..	2
Flies ..	..	..	..	..	2
Lice ..	..	..	..	..	1
Spiders	..	..	..	..	8

## SECTION X

### 1. INSPECTIONS for Purposes of Provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities .. .. .	19	15	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	149	180	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	14	38	1	—
Total .. .. .	182	233	11	—



## 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	1	1	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	2	2	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	6	4	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act ..	-	-	-	-	-
(not including offences relating to outwork)	9	7	-	-	-

Outworkers inspections .. .. 15

Workplaces inspections .. .. 37

## SECTION XI

### HOUSING

#### (a) New Houses

Houses completed during the years:—

	1961/3	1956/60
1. By the Council .. ..	237*	610*
2. By Private Enterprise.. ..	738	2,208

\*Does not include those built by Slough Borough Council and/or London County Council.

#### (b) Unfit Houses

Returns continue to be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government relating to clearance areas, demolition and closing orders, undertakings and repair of houses under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1961, Public Health Act, 1936, and the Rent Act, 1957.

The following is a brief summary of those returns:—

Houses demolished as a result of formal action under Housing Act .. .. .	23
Houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders and/or Undertakings .. .. .	3
Parts of buildings closed .. .. .	—
Houses made fit following formal action under Housing Act or Public Health Act ..	27
Houses made fit following informal action under Housing Act or Public Health Act ..	111

Following the established practice, the Unfit Houses Sub-Committee made two tours during which a total of 32 properties were seen.

The appropriate resolution was passed by the Council in respect of a Clearance Area (No. 124) to be dealt with by means of a Compulsory Purchase Order, 9 houses were involved.

Formal individual action was taken in respect of 9 properties as a result of which 6 Demolition Orders and 3 Closing Orders were made.

#### (c) Improvement Grants

Grants for the conversion or improvement of housing accommodation.

Applications received (a) for conversion ..	1
(b) for improvements	12
Applications approved (a) for conversion ..	—
(b) for improvements	5

Standard grants for improvement of dwellings.

Applications received .. .. .	17
Applications approved .. .. .	11

## SECTION XII

### OTHER MATTERS

#### **Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936**

##### *Licence Applications*

Renewals .. .. .	133
New .. .. .	1

##### *Total Licence Capacity at 31st December, 1962*

Petroleum Spirit .. .. .	371,645 gallons
Petroleum Mixtures .. .. .	2,298 gallons

#### **Pet Animals Act, 1951**

One application was received for a licence under this Act, and the premises were subsequently licensed.

#### **Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951**

One premises registered.

#### **Clean Air Act, 1956**

682 visits were made during the year. Readings taken from the two volumetric instruments installed in the district were submitted to Warren Spring Laboratory.

#### **Miscellaneous Matters**

The following were received for information and observations—:

Local Land Charge search enquiries ..	1,862
Plans and Applications (Building Byelaws and Town and Country Planning) ..	1,943



## SECTION XIII

### VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

#### (a) Public Health Acts

Primary Inspections. Houses	..	..	..	..	519
Primary Inspections. Others	..	..	..	..	186
Revisits re above	..	..	..	..	835
Moveable Dwellings. Sites	..	..	..	..	534
Moveable Dwellings. Individuals	..	..	..	..	580
Infectious Diseases and Disinfection	..	..	..	..	259
Places of Public Entertainment	..	..	..	..	7
Schools	..	..	..	..	43
Offices	..	..	..	..	3
Workplaces	..	..	..	..	37
Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	530
Swimming Pools	..	..	..	..	73
Watercourses and Ditches	..	..	..	..	462
Drainage	..	..	..	..	621
Sewers and Drainage Disposal	..	..	..	..	557
Dirty and Verminous Premises	..	..	..	..	48
Insect Infestations	..	..	..	..	106
Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	506
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	215
Fairgrounds	..	..	..	..	1
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	61
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	591
Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	18
Use of Radioactive Materials	..	..	..	..	17
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	155

#### (b) Housing Acts

Houses, Primary Inspections	..	..	..	..	598
Revisits re above	..	..	..	..	696
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	21
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	21
Improvement	..	..	..	..	42

#### Rent Act

Certificates, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	4
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#### (c) Factories Act

Factories – Motive	..	..	..	..	..	180
Factories – Non-motive	..	..	..	..	..	15
Outworkers Premises	..	..	..	..	..	15
Building Sites	..	..	..	..	..	38

#### (d) Food and Drugs Act

Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	329
Fishmongers and Poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	107
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	72

Grocers .. .. .	335
Confectioners, Flour and Sugar .. .. .	101
Bakehouses .. .. .	68
Licensed Premises .. .. .	40
Restaurants and Cafes .. .. .	181
Canteens .. .. .	41
Street Food Vendors .. .. .	58
Milk Premises and Sampling .. .. .	25
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling .. .. .	203
Knacker's Yard .. .. .	28
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	35
Food Inspection – Meat .. .. .	46
Food Inspection – Other Foods .. .. .	90
Retail Bakeries .. .. .	21
Cattle Market .. .. .	33

(e) **Shops Acts**

Inspections .. .. .	262
<b>Petroleum Acts</b>	
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